194. Oct. 1914) the succession of vegetation begins with a bare rock surface, and, on an exposed trap rock for instance, the pioneers are *Buellia petraea* and *Lecanora cinerea* and, immediately following, *Physcia tribacea*. These lichens are followed by other species, the crustose lichens being succeeded by a group of foliose and fruticose species and eventually such mosses as *Grimmia Olneyi* and *Hedwigia ciliata*.

In crevices of the trap rocks the pioneers are fruticose lichens and mosses and these are soon succeeded by other plants of various kinds. Eventually the trap ridge becomes covered with an oak-hickory forest which may persist for a long time, but may finally be succeeded by the climax forest in which the most prominent tree is the chestnut.

Nichols takes up other plant successions in the same manner, tracing the development and analyzing the composition of the vegetation, and to readers of THE BRYOLOGIST it is distinctly a pleasure to note the frequent mention and prominent place given the bryophytes and lichens.

O. E. J.

THE MOSSES OF MADAGASCAR, CARDOT AND RENAULD, NOW BEING PUBLISHED. —Under date of March 9, 1916, Dr. Holzinger writes: "A letter just from Paris, by M. Jules Cardot, is like a voice from the dead. He had to leave behind nearly all of his botanical equipment—herbarium, books, pamphlets, manuscripts—when the French military authorities ordered the entire population of the Meuse valley to leave their homes, on ten hours' notice, and flee to the southwest of France. He worked for awhile after the beginning of hostilities at Dinard in the hospital service. At present his work is more congenial: he is connected with a museum in Paris (Address: No. 164 rue Jeanne d' Arc prolongée). He is at work on the Rosaceae of Asia. The point of great bryological interest, however, is the announcement that he did save a valuable manuscript, on which he had been at work for years, jointly with his beloved friend, Capt. Renauld, now deceased, viz., The Mosses of Madagascar, a magnificent volume of 560 pages, illustrated by 187 plates, figuring 360 of the 550 species described. This the author reports is now being published."

CORRECTIONS

In order to make her key to the mosses more complete Mrs. Dunham would ask that the following insertions be made in the article "How to Know the Mosses without the Aid of a Lens," BRYOLOGIST, March, 1916:

Page 22, line 16, add Polytrichum.

Page 23, line 3, add or closely pinnate.